Prom Our Own Correspondent. HAVANA, Drc. 15, 1865.

The following decree has been issued: "SECRETARY OF SUPERISTENDENCE: Parseiving the expedient which, under the decomination of molesses, concentrated molesses and strup are gathered which centain in their nature 80 and 65 per earl of rugar the may be crystalized: taking into consideration that exemptions are only granted to research with post that the imposite at taking into consideration the great cifficulty that there is to appreciate completely at the moment of chicology the difference that there is between molasses and concentrated molasses, and also the convenience of imposing a molecular duty upon the position that contains concentrated molasses: I decreased

1. The exemptions of vessels carrying full cargoes of molesses shall continue until some other expedient

shall be announced.

2 The concentrated molacies will pay 72; per cent daty, the same as common engar, deducting from it the weight of the cisk.

3. The valuation of the molacies that has to pay duty, and that which has not, will be made by the

duty, and that which has not, will be made by the Castom-House officer.

4. The vesset that takes this concentrated malasses will pay full taneage duty

5. This must be an aliabet in the Gacetz for general information. Account of it must be taken in the Superior Tribunal of Accounts, and notice of it must be given to the Incadente General of the Castoms. so that on these bases he must give orders to make some reclamations for previous expandations, and to publish it in every Custom-House in the Letand.

"JONE DE LA CONCHA."

A cargo of Africans are reported to have been sanded near Cienfuegos, and rumor, with her thousand tongues, converted them into a party of fillibusters. Some anxiety, it is stated, was caused to

the authorities here by this report.
In the Gaceta of yesterday there is an order that those parties who have emancipades in the Prost del Rio district are to present them in this city within ten days. The sutporities of that district are to take care that this order is carried into effect. The names and numbers of the emageipados are also published in the Gaceta.

There is to be a very splendid funeral service to-morrow at the Cathedeal in memory of Gen Tuxen, formerly Captain-General of this island

We have a very capital circus company heres portion of the Franconi Company from your city- and on the 26th the great Rachel is toommence at the Tacon Theater

NEW-MEXICO.

AN EXCURSION TO THE SIERRA MIMBRE Correspondence of The N. T. Tribane. RIO ABAJO, New-Mexico, Cct. 28 1855.

Having lately made a four days visit to the Mim bree Mountains, I thought a short account of the section of country through which I passed, and its

general appearance and characteristics, might

prove interesting to the readers of THE TRIBUNE

Intermediate between the main sources of the

Gila River and the great valley of the Del Norte is found the Sierra de los Mimbres. It extends north and south, say about fifty miles above and below the 33d parallel of latitude. As you travel along the valley of the Del Norte from Dona Aus to Fra Cristoval, the blue range of the Sierra attracts the eye for the space above mentioned and in the clear atmosphere of the country, with the aid of the bright eastern sun, appears to be about five to ten miles distant, though in reality its base is not less distant from the banks of the Rio Grande than thirty-five miles. Southward, in about the latitude of 32° 30' a very considerable depression in the Sierra allows the passage of the sin traveled route to California, by way of the Gila Valley. Northward abrupt breaks in the range separate the Mimbres Monotains from other chains, and plainly mark its entire extent. The ting in the nearer portions of the Great Sierra, and a desire to get rid for a time of musketoes, but suns and the influence of the malarious atmosphere of the river bottom, led me, on the morning of the 22d, to saddle up, and with two pack males as means of transportation, and a small squad of men as escort, to start on a mountain trip. Our route lay north-westward about six miles up the river, and thence turned nearly westward up a conada, (parrow flat valley.) desolate and dreary in its freedom from trees and shrubbery for about digate ranges or spurs of mountains, which as it were, fill up the abrupt chasm that would other wise appear between the mountains and the plateau, we turned northward and westward, and through a pretty rocky gap or small canon found our way behind this first chain of hills. The plateau, or rather sloping plain, extends for

fifteen miles; thence, as we approached the subor near twenty miles from the Rio Grande to the first hills gradually ascending until, on looking back from the gap just re erred to, the view takes in a panorama of mountains, and valleys, plains and plateaux for an extent of forty to seventy-five mites. In this gap we found the first water mountains, and valleys, platus for miles. In this gap we found the first water since leaving the river, making our journey thus far to be over a complete jornada. A ride of five miles further brought us, in a second canon, to the usual camp of the teamsters employed in bauling timber, where we found ourselves and our animals sufficiently fatigued and hungry to halt for the night. The grassy slope of the side of the valley served us for a couch, and the pretty clear stream twenty yards below as running over a ledge of the finest limestone I think I ever saw, The decayed branches and trunks of white ash and black walout trees supplied wood for our camp fires, and in this charming spot, after concluding our supper, we wrapped ours-less in blankets and comforters and sought repose. The next morning, after resting the night through with-out hearing the buzz of a single musketo, but refreshed with breathing the cool clear mountain air, we pursued our way for five or six miles further into a narrow canon, where we found the timber-cutters' camp. I omitted to mention that as we were about emerging from our camp-couches a meteor of the most beautiful description squared crossing the horizon from description appeared crossing the horizon from and taking in the latter portion of its course before disappearing behind the peaks of the Sierra. the curve, size and appearance of a military fire-ball. At no time have I ever seen so large and beautiful a meteor, and it seemed to be so near that my compagnon de voyage declared it must have struck the mountain peak about half a mile distant rom our camp. But to return: our morning journey of five miles carried us through of mountain oak, large ceders, and to shrubby mountain tree, much resembling the persimmon. Of grass there was ne scarcity, every hill-slope and narrow valley being covered with the most nutritious kinds. It was a treat to look upon the fire mountain pines to which we were now introduced—some of them three feet in diameter, while mountain cedars were passed in aburdance, varying in diameter at the but from one to three feet. I have no doubt that the se cedars are identical with the cedars of Lebanon, so well described in a number of Harper's Magazine of last year. The representations of the cedar groves of Syria in that magazine answer to those I saw in all respects. They are entirely another tree from the scrab cedars of the lower slopes, the bark, particularly during the growth of the tree, dividing itself into little cubes of about an inch in dimension, and gray or white on the

We passed one day at the timber camp enjoyin the resinous odor of the pines, in hunting and other employment, and then before the frost had fairly disappeared from the ground we set out for further explorations amid the canons and walleys of the Sierra. A ride of two miles over a dividing ridge on an Indian trail brought us into a more extensive canon, shut la by stupendous hills, mostly wooded with pines, cetars or penon trees ir very summits, except where they were capped with granitic sandstone or li mestone cliffs. A ride of four miles westwardly in this canon brought us at about lunch time to the end of our journey in that direction, in the midst of a grove of heavy pines. On our way we passed through an abundance of the trees I have heretofore named, and in addition the largest specimens of black aider trees I have ever seen. In some instances they of the surpassed the pine in hight and almost in size. Useadding our barses and relieving the mules from their packs, we addressed our crees to our frugal repeat, only approaching brings in the accompaniment of a buttle of wine. Bread and tiscuit cold meat and a sprinkling of afters was the extent of our bill of fare; but it was eaten with that gueto which con only be is duced by a four bonce uninterrupted rice in the atmosphere of a mountain range, asy 7,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. Our moraing ride had afforded but twice the sight of game - toree white-tailed mountain deer, and a gang o ei, be er en wild turkeys; the first were beyond rifle reach before you could speak, and the latter escaped. I am sorry to say, with only two broker legs among them all, tue partly to over anxiety to secure them, although eight or ten shote were sent

after them. Returning upon our trail for half a mile, we diverged from it, toward the south, upon an indian trail and reached to about three fourths of a mile an abrupt high cliff of granite peaks named by one of our party high Roy's Cliff. Its crest was divided into rounded pinnacles of rocky mass, and presented the most peculiar geological formation

Winding thence eastward and southward for near eight mil a through pratty canons and down steep bills always on the Indian tral and some times crossing others, we finally turned east into a narrow, rocky canon, is which flowed a small stream of the most clear and delightful water and the narrow flats bordering which were covered ith an abundance of fine grass This formed our camp ground for the night, within a mile or so of an Indian village. Distrusting the treacherous and thieving character of all Indians, we were on our guard by no sign or noise to announce to them our proximity. Soon after sundown our campbeds were spread upon the ground, and in the course of a half hour after ward the full moon rose over the eastern mountains, distinc le illuminat ing every part of our camp ground. Then ighbor ing cliffs attracted my attention by the effects of moonlight upon them. On the face of one appeared the bean of a dwarf-bis eyeballs carouncled 1000 and compressed lips prominently illumi nated by the moonlight, and presenting the appear the features of this moneter were plainly marked out, and were as apparent to my companion as to my-elf It was so striking an example of the future exhibition Addressing ourselves to repose. our slumbers were sound and comfortable till about 2 o'clock in the night, when I awoke, and rising up to look at the condition of our camp fire, was scruck by the dimpess of the moonlight which in the early evening and part of the night had been Not, however, mistrusting the cause, I lay down again, almost involentarily casting my eyes toward the moon, then past the zenth, its almost total obscuration appounded an eclipse The guard remarked that it had been entirely ob scured, and was now passing off. Having forgotten the eclipse amnounced for October in our almawas entirely unprepared for that phenom eron in the Mimores Mountains, and, under cir cumetances in which I could view it so well viz: while lying in bed. I punched my companion so energetically that he sprang up under the impression that the Indians were upon us, and had

absolutely made off wish my pony.

Being upon an Indian trail making to the eastward it was our object to circle round so as again to strike into the teamsters' road, and thus return to the river valley. An early start soon brought us to the vicinity of the Loisn camp, which lies near the great trails from the base of the Sierra, to the north, to Mule Spring canon and We crossed that trail at the Coppermine road. about tiree or four niles, and thence continued along the valley, prettily, even richly, skirred with onk, cotton-wood, black-walnut and white ass foliage, already tinged by frosts At about six or eight miles from our camp we crossed a rocky of the grand panorswa of mountains east of the De Norte Valley, satisfied me that our shortest and best course toward the river would be by following the trail, let it lead where it would. Five miles thus brought us to the Mesa trail at about twenty or twenty-five miles from the river leaving far to To all appearance we were only about fifteen miles from home, the smoke of our own chimners planely visible; but that day's experience of the eceptive character of all distances in so clear a clima'e was sufficient, if we had rever had sat s factory evidence of it before. We jogged on for an hour, stopped and lunched, and then traveled unremittingly until 4 p m. before we reached our firesides—having been in the sandle eight and a half bours, and on the trail nine and a half hours Thus et ded our mountain excursion, and our re turn seemed only an invitation to be pestered with swarms of musk-toes and to suffer the almos Summer heat of the sun

It would not be easy to describe the enjoyment of such a launt, which, prepared as we were was without any embarrassment after the first day our pack mules jos ged on near our riding animals, needing but little orging, clossing ridges and hids and guilles, and affording transportation for our baggage, etc. without costing us any care of anxiety. There was no balking of teams, break ing of harness, bogging of wheels, or delay in the Wherever we could go our packs followed, often getting in advance of us, and at camping time of the evening, were always at haud with bedding, provisions, and mess utensils.

THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY.

ITS CAPACITY FOR MODIFICATION.

A previous article has served to indicate the promi pency due, in any full consideration of the social interests and political condition of Turkey, to the municipal institutions of that country, and to the financia ties connecting the Government with the people. The people, so far as the administration of district and lo affairs are concerned, are left to the exercise of their own disc eti n, unhampe ed with regulations and laws foreign to their labits and views; and in this respect possess a marked advantage ever the inhabitants of the several Presidencies of India. The Governors of the different Provinces of Tarkey, be youd the occasional perpetration of individual wrongs have little temptation to overstep the bounds of mod-eration and justice; for it is on y by trust and confidence in the people composing the several municipali ties that a revenue can be collected. Nor could those, f so incomed, act in the character of banditti, except, indeed, in sparsely settled districts-civil regu lations affording, where a community is possessed of sufficient numerical force to conserve its rights, very effectual restraints. In such communities public opinion rather than a written code, custom rather than law, the product it may be, of desultory experience, with son ething sike admiration the vitalizing and per petually reproductive quality of Arabic institutions, of which there Turkish municipalities are the offsboot, maintaining without change their simplicity, and conserving, despite all the individual progress made, their original strength. The General Government may be venal yet no wrong can be brought near to them for which in ividuals will not be rendered responsible and punishable. Of these institutions, inherited through a long line of encestry, Burkhardt in his otes on the Bedonins remarks: "So we'l adapted are they, so natural and so simple, that every nation not reduced to Slavery, if thrown at large on the wide desert, might be expected to adopt the same. in Turkey we find eleven and a half milli me of people thus he'd together, a number excusive of the inhabitants of the Principalities now occupied by Western troops The character of the parts is, in this exceptional case the indication to the character of the whole. The integrity" of Turkey is not an arch, the center of which depends on a balancing, an adjustment, or a cementing of materials. The Empire, such as it is, cannot be said to have been formed, or to be main tained by one power that gives to it perpetual intelligence, will and force, or that even underishes to dis-tribute its legislative, executive and judiciary powers. All that is necessary to the general interior government of Furkey is floancial science, financial resources,

and any amount of audacity and ac ivity. Newhere

there is the statesman as lad on to arrange masses of any weight or meguitude. The affiliation of municipal districts is so weak that the whole fabric admits of bet slow and inconsiderable improvements. Any averation must be in some sort arbitrary; and political science would suggest that improvements be derwoped by the people themselves.

Turkey, though, is complained of as "stationary ; this only because there is no effervercence and perpet nal agitation. To make more rapid progress, it needs, of course, some higher principle and more facile means of unity. There exists a fine substratum. Under a mile form of governmental restraint, commonly viewed in a protective capacity, and with the practical working of a system of mutual guardianship in respect to the fu fillment of obligations common to al , individuality has been developed; while by means of the institutions already sketched civil liberty has grown up within furkish communities in permanent to m and with a constantly increasing force. It fol lows that, whatever powe controls them, their feeings, th ughts and views must be more and more consuited, their rights be loosed from restrictions, and their privileges be enlarged. Already they may be conceived capable o' temporary combinations sufficient to enable them to cope with apprehended external dangers. The Osmanlis depend for the maintain ing of their power on supplying new wants and warding off new influences. What the Osmanlis most fea is a more complete coalescence of municipalities of the different provinces, to which the parti ion schemes o France, England and Russia tend. The Osmanile, overbearing, intolerant and self-complacent, with a natural indolence only to be overcome by the prospect of immediate gain, are to erated as represen ing their rule the only form of unity that exists. Although with the distinction already drawn it is not regarded as the Government of individuals, por viewed as a Government rendered distinctive by religion, the Greeks, whether of Candia, Thessaly, Macedonia, or of Turkey in Asia, feel keenly the civil disadvantages to which the present rule commits them. Regarded thus, the active concern of Russia for the Greeks appears natural; the proposal of the Ailies to release them from Russian sway, hypocritical. The imposition of civil Slavery is a thing impossible. Managers of their local affairs, the inhabitants of Turkey, compared though they are of diverse races, may be viewed already as members of one great assembly. This isolate localized form has certainly its disadvant ages; public improvemen's cannot be carried out well ei her by public or private enterprise; the fear of illegal exections leading the members of the different communities to herd toge her, vast districts of land are left waste, and natural resources though capable of speedy development, neglected; but so far as the Goverr ment is concerned-a Government bearing even a charrelien hue, willing to merge for the occasion every characteristic trait, to sink at once its individuality and its severeignty, with tolerance, as a necessitated virtue, continuing its chief praise-it has no need to

be strong, and its weakness is its salvation. When the Czars speak of the "decay" of Turkey, they mean not the decay of the inherent principles of energy, or any increased tendency to individual subservicicy, but the natural falling-away of the parts, as ripe and well seasoned fruit, from that very individual development which Arabic institutions engender and the indolent rule of the Osman i conserves. The people of Turkey at this day stand higher in the scale of humanity than ever. These municipalities, left to themselves, cannot much longer be deterred from searching out and forwarding common, and therefore higher, interests. What, then, does Turkey need Answer: A mere comple'e, sound, rigorous and intel'i gent administrative system. The subtlety of the Oriental character allows it quickly to adopt its posture and shape its form to current events; but its spirit is changeless.

CULTIVATION OF OZIERS.

One of the greatest objections to growing this profitable crop—basket willows—has been the trouble of peeling them. This difficulty was found to be so serihad gone into the business of growing willows from some suggestion of ours-that he apprehended he must give up the undertaking, or , et a machine to do the peering, labor being too expensive in this country to justify working by hand.

"Necessity is the mother of invention;" it was so in this case, and Mr. C. set himself about the work, and succeeded in getting up a simple, effective mashine, at small cost-say \$200 for one to be driven by one horse power. This improvement will greatly facilitate the business of growing willows in this country, and save the imperse sums paid to the importers. In peeling willows by hand, as they always have been peeled, it was necessary to han le them all over twice, one at a time, which made it very slow business, reouiring the labor of a mac and a boy to peel one hundred pounds in a day. With the machine, we are told, the peeling is very easily and quickly done; the op-erator takes a small burdle of the willows and feeds them into the machine as he would a bundle of grain into a threshing machine, and they are passed through and come out peeled at the rate of from one to two tune

There is no fear about finding a ready market for any quantity of willow. It can be used for such a great variety of purposes that there is no calculating the amount that will be used in this country when can be obtained. It can be peeled by machinery, at a cost not exceeding ten dollars per tun, and the whole cost of raising and peeling a tun not exceeding fifteen or twenty dollars; it will sell for one hundred and Afts dol. ars, and it will be a long time before the market can be supplied so as to reduce the price, and it will never be reduced so that it will not pay better, perhape, then any other farm crop. The amount annually imported into this country from France and Germany is variously stated to be from five to six millions dellars worth. At present, New-York monopolizes the whole widow trade; but they will find a ready market when offered in any city in the Union. In St. Louis and all the Western cities they are worth two cen's per pound more than in the Eastern cities. Two or three tuns may be considered as a fair average yield per acre, in good situations and with proper cultivation. After the second year they will generally shade the ground, so that they require no cultivation.

Wislows can be cut any time after the leaves fall before the buds begin to swell in the Spring. The back makes good mulching for fruit-trees. It contains a aree amount of potash.

GREAT FIRE IN MEMPHIS.—We published briefly by telegraph, several days ago, the destruction by fire of the Memphis Fagle and Enquirer and Appeal, the office of Adams & Co.'s Express, Colonel Locke's anction store, and the bookbindery of Mr. Ward. Since then we have ascertaired the losses more particularly as follows: Mr. Ward, bookbinder, was it sured in the Home Muthal Liguraice for \$1,000. His loss is estimated at \$2,500, exclusive of insurance. The printing material in The Eagle and Enquirer office is estimated at \$20,000. They saved their fine Hee cylinder press and Adams job press, with engine, a large per of their news material and their books and papers, but lost their entire job office—one of the most complete in the South-western complete. pap rs, but lost their entire job office—one of the most complete in the South-western country—and a five years lease on the large brick building which was burned. They were insured for \$4,000 in the Memphis Insurance Company; \$4,000 in one of the offices for which Mesers Milton & Smitner are agents; and \$4,000 with J. G. Lonsdale—in all \$12,000. Their lors is estimated at from \$5,000 to \$6,000. Colonel Locke, anctioneer, and agent for Adams & Co.'s Express succeeded in removing the articles in stora with him into the street. The Cosmopolitan Exchange, under The Appeal office, owned by Daneri, lost the whole stock of fruits, &c., on hand. The What office adjoioing the burned building, was much damaged, and it was rescued from destruction. The roof was aged, and it was only by the most arduous exertions that it was rescued from destruction. The roof was partly removed, and the rooms of The Whise prin ing office, the job office of D. O. Dooley & Co., and the bookbindery of Mr. Wolf kill, were drenched by the water poured into the building to save it from confagration. Mesers, Ward & Jones druggists, in The Whig building, also suffered considerable damage from the removal of their stock during the imminent danger which threatened the entire block. Their lose will be covered by \$1,000. They were insured for \$7,000. Mr. Dooley was insured for \$1,000.

THE DISCOVERY-BARK RESOLUTS.

From The New-London Chronicie of Dec. 24. The Discovery-bark Resolute, which arrived here on Sunday morning last, though a noble vessel, was not rescred from her perious position in the Arotic regions and finally brought safely into port without very great later and difficulty, and much hazard to the brave men who underwent so many hardships and ran so serious a risk of their lives in the undertaking. She was, when abandoned by those on board, fast looked serious a risk of their lives in the undertaing. She was, when abandoned by those on board, fast locked in the ice for a wast distance all around her, and could not, as Capt. Buckington informs us, have been less than 130 miles from the nearest open water. Under such circumstances, it is his opinion that the British officers were fully justified in abandoning her as they

It was, he says, a natural impossibility for them It was, he says, a natural impossibility for them to have ex r carea themselves f r at least a twelvemonth, and very coubiful whether they could have done it at all tefore their provision failed them; for though, when the Americans took possession of her about eighteen months afterward she was well supplied, she had by no means enough on board to last a crew consisting of 75 souls that length of time. With the generous feelings of a true sailor, Capt. Buddington is warm and earnest in detilaring that Sir Edward Belcher, as well as Capt. Kellett and his crew, were perfectly right in the course they took, and that it is ungenerous and unmanily to centure them for it. They had done their cuty like men, and to have attempted more would have been nothing better than foolhardiness.

However this may be, every one will accord the highest cedit to the officers and crew of the George Henry for their gallant, persevering and, finally, suc-

Heavy for their gallant, persevering and, finally, suc-cessful efforts in saving and bringing home the tersilet versel. Her water-tanks had burst by the intense frost of that frightful climate, and when Capt. B. and has men west on coard the water was up to the lower deck and the whole crew were engaged fourteen hours a day and the whole crew were engage to the count and a safe for three days in getting her clear, when the immense meses of ice on one side gave her a list sport, which they were a long time in relieving, so as to bring her to an even keel. All these difficulties were at length surmounted, the officers and mer of the George Henry were divided, and both vessels commenced the task of

working into open water.

The George Henry, after severe trials, subceeded in reaching home on the 20th instant, and the Resolute arrived on Sanday morning. The latter experienced an almost continuous series of head gales of wind, in several instances amounting to almost hurricances, and was at last driven south into the latitudes of Bernard Latter (2014), less 25% shows the hermaphroand was at last officer as the space the bermaphro-cite brig Moztgomery, Capt. McIntyre, of Boo hbay, from Boston, for the West Iudies, who farnished some necessary supplies. Afterward spoke in lat. 37%, loa. 67%, ship Martha Whittemore, four days from Rich-

Eccessary supplies. Afterward spoke in lat. 37-, load of the stanchest ships ever bnil, as nearly ice proof as any vessel ever fitted for the perilous navigation of the Polar seas, and all her preparations for encountering the incidents of the rugged region to which she was tent were as perfect as skill and experience and a liberal Government could make term. A large armament of brass cannon and Minié rifles in perfect crier, sufficient for any emergency, was found on board, as well as an immense amount of clothing, and everything else that could conduce to the comfort of the crew or contribute to the objects of the expedition.

objects of the expedition.

Nor were the intellectual wants of those on board forgotten, for there was a veluable and extensive il brary of well selected books on board, though we are sorry to learn that the library has suffere t somewhat from the victositudes of the sea, and that boat loads of books had to be thrown overboard, saturated with water and rendered utterly worthless. There was also found on board a considerable quantity of whis above, but whether taken by the ship's crew or purchased of

he Esquimaux was not known.

The Resolute is of course an object of great curios ity, and has been visited by considerable numbers. What steps the owners and those interested in the George Henry will deem it their duty to take in relation to the recued vessel we do not know, nor do we know what will be cone about her by the British Government, but as there is not apt to be anything small cond in that Government, in preunfact transactions. found in that Government in pecuniary transactions, we have but little idea that her Majesty will be disposed to interfere in the hardy seamen's well earned right to their prize, especially as she would have no shadow of justice on her side. There never was a case in which there was less semblance of ownership left to the original propriotors of a flotsam than there is here, and believing so, we have the impression that the sailors will be quietly left to the possession of their

THE TORPEDO MURDER TRIAL.

From The Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 25. Judge Parker sat at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. A beputy Sheriff intimated to the Court that the Jury in e case of Arrison, (out during Saturday night, and makey and sanday night) wished to communicate to The Judge said the Jury might come into Court and

state what they desired.
On entering the Court room they were asked if they

Foreman-We have not agreed.

Court - Is there any prospect of your agreeing?
Foreman-None whatever
The Court then said that in trials for murder, the Court, as a general rule, would feel disposed to dis-charge a Jury when they stated there was no proba-bility of their agreeing, after being our over forty hours. In the present case the Court felt it to be their painful dury before elacharging this Jury, to say, that a compresses has been brought to their knowltheir painful duty before elacharging this Jury, to say, that a circumstance had been brought to their knowledge of grossly improper conduct on the part of one of the jurors, in handing surreputitionally a written paper to one of the counsel in the case, and requesting him to pay attention to a portion of the testimony. It may, perhaps, not be improper that a juror should ask a question of counsel in relation to the testimony, cid he co so openly, and in the hearing of the Court. This, however, was a surreputitious and secret communication; and if the counsel to whom the paper was handed was as forgetful of his duty as the juror, it may never have come to the knowledge of the Court. It evidently was not intended by the juror that it should. Such conduct might subject this juror to a serious penalty, inasmuch as it was a violation of the oath he had taken. From the fact that these remarks might create a prejudice against innocent men on the Jury, the Count felt it to be their duty to name the particular juror—it was Mr. Spencer Copper.

Mr. Cooper, immediately interposing, said he hoped that the paper alluded to might be read.

The Court then read from the original note, which was as follows:

"Please do not forces the testimony of Mr. Force he

was as follows: Mr. Cooper did not dony he had written this, and he

Mr. Cooper did not dony he had written this, and he asked permission to explain.

Court—We will hear no explanation now. We will discharge the Jury, and direct that the Prosecuting Attorney examine the law, with a view to see in what shape this matter in relation to the conduct of the juror may be brought before the next Grand Jury.

The Jury were then discharged.

[The Reporter was informed in relation to this note, that Mr. Thrasher, Deputy Clerk, observed the juror hand it to Judge Johnston, and conceiving his duty as an officer of the Court was to give intination of the former of the grongenting attorney, requested Mr.

fact to the prosecuting attorney, requested Gaines to acquaint Mr. Cox of the matter. Mr. Gaines to acquaint Mr. Cox of the matter. Mr. Cox immediately called for the note, and it was sho on to him by Judge Johnston, the understanding being that the attention of the Court should not be called to it at that time. Before Judge Johnston addressed the Jury, however, he handed it to the Court. We learn the Judge Johnston scrupulously abstained from touching the question or alluding to the testimony to which his attention had been called by the jurar.

The jurors stood—according to general report founded on good authority—RIGHT for acquittal and four for sonviction. The following are said to be the Jour for sonviction. The following are said to be the names of the Jurors against a conviction: Samuel Greenham, Carthage: Thomas Stephers, Sharonville; John C. Hunt, Sycamore township; John Moore, city; Hunry A. Bodman, Sycamore township; Abraham Sanbum, Millereck township; Win. Sandburn, Millereck township; Spencer Cooper, Sycamore township. Those in favor of conviction were: John C. Elifott, Sharonville; Henry R. Brokaw, Sycamore Louis, Thomas Featt Springfield township. Felta township: Thomas Evatt, Springfield township: Felta A. Boleer, Springfield township. The prisoner has been remanded to custody.

ONWARD.

The doctrine of Prohibition continues to work well n Eastern Connecticut. There is no open sa'e of intoricating drinks, and the secret sales must be very secret, or, suddenly some vigilant eye is upon them and a noose of the law is around the rogue's neck. Quite a number have recently been marched up to the captain's office to settle. One court has just disposed of about a score of complaints for illegal sale sed intoxication. About a dozen persons have been convicted by jury, or settled up, paying fine and costs without coming to trial. Others failed to appear and forfeited their bonds. Some hundreds of dollars are thus put into the public treasury-most of it paid over by those who were not wont to be beavy tax-payers. They make our taxes, but do not bear a large proportion of the burden of public expense. But the court has a new way of levying taxes at empting to equaline that which was very unequal before. It is better then nothing. One fellow, however, after manufactaring pauperism and crime to order as long as he could, was brought into court plactered all over with complaints He was convicted on two, confessed judgment on two more, on a fith the jury could not agree, and it was unders ood that some others were dismissed, as these were thought to be enough at once. And then, as he found the bill of all his fines larger than his purse, he was marched off and ledged in the

strong house a' public expense.

It is now understood in Eastern Connecticat that ramselting is to be treated as other crimes are. It is no more difficult new to convict under the Temper ance law than under other laws. This presents a new and a hopeful era for our cause. At first juries could not agree. Some got their consciences into their st machs, and they had wonderful quains both about law and evidence. Old Alcohol thought he was going to have it a ! his own way after all, and the friends o reform were sorely tried for a time. But all has come right now. Both lawyers and jurors have received some new ideas from the suggestions of clear-headed and honest judges, and have found out that this is indeed one of the laws of the land and is not to be triffed with.

The working of the law has developed some new tricks" of the rum trade hardly equaled by anything of all its former means esses. We have long kno rn that the ramseller would get his victim drunk and then kick him out of doors. But no v he gets him drupk and then blasts his character, that he may destroy his testimony. If a drunken person is arrested and disclores, all the rumseller has to do is to prove by other drunkards that this man is "not to be beheved under oath." This is the ramseller's gratitude to a deveted customer. He was a fine fellow and an honest man when he bought the liquor, but he is a list and a vegabond when he says he bought it! But this will not last long. The courts will soon search this matter to the bottom. It will not be diffi cult to sift this evidence as well as other, and see who intend to tell the truth and who do not, who are really bad and who are so only as regards the vice of latem perance. A better future is before us. The Temperance law is growing stronger and stronger, the opposition weaker and weaker all the time, in spite of all he boasts to the contrary. Nothing can disturb it in Conrecticut. It is the fixed policy of the State. Tais little State was slow in adopting the measure; she will be slower still in giving it up.

KNOW-NOTHINGISH IN NORTH CAROLINA -A fele graubic dispatch, received in this city yes'erday from Wilming'en North Carolina, states that at the muni-Wilming on North Carolian, states that at the main-cipal election held in that city on Thursday last, the Know-Nothing ticket was elected by seventeen major-ity. At the last election the Know-Nothings carried Wilmington by a majority of nearly 500! North-Carolina is fast getting rid of the few remaining remnants of the Order within her borders. [Wash. Union, 224.

THE NORTHERN LIGHT SEARCHED.

NO CANNON FOUND.

Why the Fillibusters were Arrested!

The following persons were taken to the United States District Attorney's Office on Wednesday morning by Capt Faunce, on the charge of being engage i in a conspiracy against Nicaragus and held to bail: Merses. Lyster, O Keefe, Walters, Croley and Morrisson were held to bail in \$5,000 each. Measrs. Scott and Ferdon were discharged, and Mr. Geo. B. Hall was ordered to be rearrested for further bail 82 000, the amount given yesterday, not being deemed sufficient Mr. Bessey turned up among the missing. The following affidavit was made on Wednesday

Morrison, Charles Watters William H. Allen of New-York, being daly sworn, deposes and says—That John Creighton, Francis O'Keee, A. J. Morrisson, Charles Watters William Lyster and—Mace aid, on the 20th day of December, 1855, at the Morrisson, Charles Walters. William Lyster and — More aid, on the 20th day of December, 1855, at the City of New York, in the Southern District of New-York, begin and set on foot a military expedition or extrapise to be carried on from thence against the Territory of the State of Nionragus, with whom the United States were, and now are, at peace. And further he says not.

New Off Market. further he says not. Ww H ALLEN.

Sworn before me Dec. 26, 1855.

Geo. W. Morron, U. S. Commissioner.

The following letter was received by the Distric-

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO., ? NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1855. S The Hen. John McKeon, District Attorney—De

Sir: As I understand that you have information that can non and munitions of war have been put on board the Company's steamer Northern Light, concealed under the coal, I have to request that you will, instead of detaining the ship to remove the coal, send two officers to Punta Arenes in her to supervise the landofficers to Panta Areass in her to supervise the land-ing of freight from her, and to see that nothing contra-band is landed from her—the said officers to be taken out and brought home free of expense to the Govern-ment. In doing which you will confer an obligation upon the Company, and Your chedient servant, THOS. LORD, President.

In reply to the above the following letter was sent

In reply to the above the following letter was sent:
Southern District, N. Y., U. S. District-AtTorker's Ostice, Dic. 26, 1855.

Sir: I have the bonor to acknowledge the receipt of
your communication of this date respecting the caunon
&c., alleged to have been concealed under the coal of
the Northern Light. I have requested the Marshal of
this district to detail two officers in compliance with
your proposal, and whose names will be given you by
him. I have also to ask a stipulation on your part
that all such cannon may be returned by the Northern
Light to this city. Light to this city.

I sm very respectfully yours.

JOHN McKEON, U S Dist Arty.

THOMAS LORD. ESQ., Prest. Ascessory Framit C mp.ny.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT Co.
co. John McKaon, U. S. District Attorney:
SIK-I have this moment received your favor of this

date, and note contents.

I will immediately give written instructions to Capt. I will immediately give written instructions to Capt.

Tinklepaugh to bring back any cannon or munitions of
war, if any scould be found secreted on board the
Northern Light on her arrival at Panta Arenas, in conformity with your request.

Your obselvest servant.

THOS. LORD, Pres't.

The Transit Company offered to bond the Northern

Light in \$100,000 as security, that she might be got of yesteaday afternoon. The offer was not accepted. The cargo of the Northern Light was examined yeserday by Mr. S. P. Go dson, one of the Custom-House efficers. All of the sealed packages for San Francisco were eff antouched, but the Nicaraguan freight was all opened. The packages in charge of Wines & Co.'s Express were all broken open, and found to contain

"J. Meyer, eighteen packages of plows.
"E. Cerazo, two packages, containing mule-saddles.
"J. N. Scot', two packages, containing force-Pumps.
Licut. O Young, of the United States steamer

only plows and mule-harness as per manifest. The

following packages not in the ship's manifest were

As two Deputy Marshals will go out in the Northern Light for the purpose of ascertaining if cannon or other munitions of war are on board of the vessel concealed under the coal, the officers did not over-

haul the coal bunkers. The realed packages will not be opened for the rea son that the Expres men having them in charge produced the sworn manifests of their contents from the

Mr. Joseph R. Ma'é, editor of El Nicaraguan wa taken from the cutter Washington, where he had been under arrest for the past two days, and taken on board of the Northern Light, having been released from ourtody by the District-Atterney. Mr. Male has been very sick ever since his arrest, and when taken to the steamer was suffering from fever. He takes out a printing press with several founts of type for his paper.

The search was concluded by 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the officers left the ship to telegraph the result to Washington It was then expected that an order would be received from the President by 5 o'clock, allowing the Northern Light to depart on her voyage. This intelligence was received by the passergers, who had been much annoyed at their detan tion, with great satisfaction. Steam was got up on he Northern Light, in the expectation that she would

seil last evening. But the steaming which left with the Custom-House officers at 3 P. M. did not return with the nermission to sail up to 11 o'clock last night, and the bosts of the chip being under arrest se well as the ship ireef, our reporter is indebted to Lieuts. Stan-

ford and Jackson for the means of getting on shore. The passengers have teen made as comfortable as possible by the Company, and although much enraged by their detention they acquit the Transit Company of all blame.

We heard the following theory of the cause of the proceedings against the Company from several of the passengers who claimed to be well informed in regard to the matter: The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is desirours of effecting a union with the Transit Company, and proposed terms which were not accepted. Chaggined at this the Panific Mail Steamship Company instituted this complaint against the Transit Company with the view of injuring its business reputation and bringing it to terms. I is further said that Mr Vanderbit and Wm H. Aspinwall are purches ing all of the stock in both Companies that is in the market, with the intention of uniting the rival lines. ALLEN'S REASONS FOR DIVULGING THE PLANS OF THE

FILLIBUSTERS. Mr. Wm. H. Allen stated vesterday that he had taken no step to break up the expedition to Nissragua until 1 p. m., on Morday, when he went to the District. Attorney's office and gave information against the leaders. He sail that Parker H French engaged him, some time since, to go ou' to Nicaragua to serve in a civil capacity under Walker, and as he had been a resident of Nicaragua for some years, Mr. French referred persons intending to immigrate to him for information in regard to the country. The multary character of the expedition, and the plan for descending upon Cabs and San Domingo, to conquer those countries, did not come to his knowledge antil long afterward, but when he did learn i, he at once withdrew from the movement. He had no intention, however, of disulging any of the affairs of the fillipusters; but they, suspecting that he intended to betray them visited him at his home in Brooklyn, and attacked bim in he dead of the night wi h pistols and howie-knives. Managing to clude their grasp, he escaped into the street, and got off unscathed. Learning, then, that the Government had instituted proceedings sgainst the alleged fit buster leaders, including himself as one of them, and seeing that the real parties would escape, while he would be held to answer, he came forward and gave the information peccesary for their arrest, but the legal affidavit. which we give above, was not made by him until

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WORTH MONUMENT COMMITTEE.

yesterday morning.

The Special Committee of the Beard of Councilmen Mr. MATHER Chairman, having the matter of the Worth Monument under consideration, held an adjourned meeting yesterday aft irnoon in the City Hall. The following evidence was adduced:

William Sinclair, b ing duly sworn, says he is Clerk of the Supreme Court in Equity, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York; that as said clerk, deponent has charge of the official sig-ratures of Communication of Deecs in said county, and ratures of Commissioners of Deets in said county, and gives certify are as to the genuineness of the signatures of such Commissioners, and the fact that they are Commissioners, when requested to suthenticate acknowledgeness for use in other counties; that from the records of Commissioners, on refrequent to the list of their names, deposent says here is not, and never to his knowledge has been of late years, a Commissioner named E. W. Clover; and being shown the paper purporting to be the bid of Frederick Fischer to creet the Worth Morument for \$14,850, depinent says that to far as he knows and believes there neither is nor ever has been of late years any such Commissioner as is represented in what purpor a to be a variduation as is represented in what purper a to be a verification of sain estimates, and that he believes that wast purpers to be such a verification is not genuine, as to the Commissioner whose name it bears.

Commissioner whose name it bears.

Nichelas Seagrist, being du's sworn, says he resides at 624 Eighth avenue: that he is a Commissioner of Deede; being shown the paper pursorting to be the bids of Joseph Mueller to erect the Worth Monumest for \$17,765, deponent says that no such affidavit as three represented was ever taken, made, or sword to before deponent; that depocent never put or signed his name to said paper, nor oid he ever authorize any other person to do so; that he never knew or heard of said bid, affidavit or paper, or of his name being thereto, until a few days since, when the same were shown to him by Councilman Mather, to whom deponent at to, noth a few days since, when the same were shown to him by Councilman Mather, to whom deponent at once pronounced his name thereto a forger; and deponent new says it is a forgery, and that he does not know who placed it there. Deponent further says that he knows John Adam, whose name is also attached to said paper as a surety; that said Adam resides at the same place with deponent, and has for more than six years last past; that deponent has often seen said Adam write, and is well a quainted with his handwriting; deponent says the name of said Adam thereto is not genuine, and was not as he behandwriting; deponent says the name of said Adam thereto is not genoine, and was not as he believes writen by said Adam, but is a forgery; deponent fortier says he is well acquainted with Christian Fisher, whose name is also attached to sate paper as a surety; that said Fisher resides at No. 505 Eighth avenue in this city, and has for more than two years last past; deposent has often seen him write and is well acquainted with his handwriting; deponent further says that the name of said Fisher thereto is not genuine and was not as he believes written by said Fisher but is a forgery; deponent knews one Carl Moon, who is deponent's brober-lalaw, and for more than four years past has resided in California; that the signature of that same as a witness on said paper is not the handwriting of said ness on said paper is not the handwriting of said Moor, with which deponent is familiar; that he verty believes said paper to be a fraud from beginning to

JOHN E. GREEN, one of the Messengers in the Board of Councilmen, testified that he prepared subpanss for Fischer, Mueller and Rick, each of whom had at ima bid for the erection of the Worth Monument, and also for their sureties and witnessess, and that he could not find any of the persons whose names appeared on the bids of Fischer & Mueller.

The evidence of the parties who could be found has been already published in The TRIBUNE.

The Committee adjourned sins die.

BOARD OF EDUCATION. The Board of Education met last night, at the Hall

of the Board, in Grand street, WM. H. NEILSON, President, in the chair. The report of Executive Committee on Evening

Schools, recommending an appropriation of \$1,000 for the support of evening schools was adopted. The Auditing Committee reported that they had examined the accounts in the office of Mr. Gilbert, Clerk of the the accounts in the office of Mr. Gibbert, Clerk of the Board, since the 1st of Jacuary to 12th November, and that the same are correct. The report was adopted.

The report appointing Henry P. West Trustee in the Fourteenth Ward, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Sites and School-Houses, on the application of school officers of the Ninth Ward for an appropriation of \$10,000 for a school site in Downing street, was adopted.

The report of Mr. Gilbert, Clerk of the Board, in answer to a resolution adopted on the 12th instant,

The report of Mr. GILBERT, Clerk of the Board, in answer to a resolution adopted on the 12th insteat,) showing the amount paid out of the puolis moneys for the expenses of the Board of Education, since its organization in 1842, in the discharge of their duties, was adopted. The total amount thus paid for carriage hire, and all other expenses, is \$668.85—belog less than \$50 a year of the public moneys devoted by law to the liquidation of their legal expenses.

After the passage of several other documents, the Board adjourned till next Monday.

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS. The Weekly Meeting of the Governors of the Alms-

House was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms in the Rotunds. Present, Governors Townsend, Deaper, the Rotunds. Present, Government and Taylor. Smith, Duke, Henry, West, Dugro and Taylor. The following are the number of persons remaining in the Institutions for the week ending Dec. 22, 1855:

Lunatic Asylum	
Penitentiary	385 Colered Home
Penitentiary Hospital	330 Colored Orphan Asylu a 750 Children at Nurse
Small-Pox Scenital	
Remainter Dea 15	
Total	7
Died	

The subject of an instead was laid over until the next meeting.

A communication was received from the Controller informing the Board that their estimate of expenditures informing the Board that their estimate by the Commit-

for the year 1856 has been approved by the Commis-sioners and placed in the custody of the Cierk of the Board of Supervisors. Deducting \$20,000 of estimated